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THE WASHINGTON POST  
28 April 1982

### Correction

John N. McMahon was identified incorrectly Monday as director of the foreign assessment division of the CIA. He held this post from April, 1981, until Jan. 4, 1982, when he was appointed executive director of the agency.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
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### IN SHORT

President Reagan has wisely acted swiftly to allay congressional concern over the departure of Admiral Bobby R. Inman, whose professionalism was highly respected, as deputy director of central intelligence. But his task has not ended with the naming of another thoroughgoing professional, John N. McMahon, the CIA's current No. 3 man, to replace the admiral. For the buck does stop with the White House in preventing the kind of covert operations that have previously discredited the CIA — and in controlling the domestic intelligence operations that were reportedly opposed by Admiral Inman and Mr. McMahon. Senate confirmation hearings ought to bring assurances that Mr. McMahon will do his part to keep intelligence legitimate and effective.

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THE BOSTON GLOBE  
28 April 1982

# Inman warns on '90s intelligence

Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — US intelligence operations have a "long way to go" if the main problem in the next decade turns out to be worldwide instability, not just Soviet activity in Europe and Asia, the outgoing deputy director of the CIA said yesterday.

In a speech to the American Newspaper Publishers Assn., Adm. Bobby R. Inman, the deputy director, said US intelligence is "marginal" for the threats that will arise in the late 1980s and 1990s.

If the nation's primary problem is dealing with the Soviet Union in Europe and Asia, "then you can relax about the current capabilities of the US intelligence community," Inman said.

"If you happen to share my view that you're more likely to find ... great difficulties in competition for raw materials, natural resources, markets, dealing with instability in many areas of the world,

trying to cope with the fervor of religious movements, then we have a very long way to go," he said.

The career intelligence and military official delivered what he called "the Inman report card" on intelligence capabilities, nearly a week after he announced he was resigning to enter private business.

Inman, 51, said he was quitting because he had "lost any zest ... for bureaucratic problems," not because of major policy disputes. He said there had been "disagreements" with William Casey, the director of central intelligence, but described their overall relationship as "very good."

John N. McMahon, nominated to succeed Inman, is a "super guy," Inman told reporters after his speech.

Summing up the nation's intelligence capabilities, Inman said warning systems about attacks from principal adversaries are "better than they have ever been."

"We do substantially less well in political and economic areas" and "very poorly" in the "basic encyclopedic data base" on which national security and foreign policy decisions rely, he said.

A long-range program to rebuild intelligence capabilities, now moving through Congress, would provide the United States with "the quality of intelligence that it needs," he said.

He said that amending the Freedom of Information Act to exclude the CIA and making it a felony to reveal the identity of US intelligence agents, even from public sources, would help intelligence operations.

A bill by Sen. John Chafee (R-R.I.) would exempt the CIA from disclosing information except for a first-person request for records on an individual.

Excluding the CIA from the Freedom of Information Act would be "much more reassuring to our foreign friends," said Inman.

## McMahon Named No. 2 at the CIA

United Press International

President Reagan named veteran intelligence expert John N. McMahon yesterday to replace Adm. Bobby Ray Inman as deputy director of the CIA, a move that prompted warm praise from Capitol Hill.

"The president considers John McMahon to be a solid professional, a career public servant who is widely respected throughout the intelligence community," said deputy press secretary Larry Speakes.

"The president is pleased to have a person who epitomizes the quality of the career civil servant in such an outstanding way," the spokesman said. If confirmed by the Senate, McMahon, 52, will replace the highly regarded Inman, who resigned last week, saying he wanted to seek a new career in civilian life.

The final choice was reported to have been narrowed to McMahon and Gen. Lew Allen Jr., who is retiring in June as Air Force chief of staff. McMahon was selected because of his impressive intelligence background.

He has served all four directorates of the agency, in the field as an agent, and briefly as acting deputy director in 1977-78.

The White House appeared to have heeded outspoken congressional advice that Capitol Hill, which has been less than enthusiastic about CIA Director William J. Casey, would insist on a "first-rate replacement" for Inman, who many considered to be the CIA's real manager on a day-to-day basis.

A graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., in 1951, McMahon joined the CIA in September of that year and was assigned to an unspecified post overseas in 1952.

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*Joseph Kraft*

## Pros vs. Wingers

A pervasive battle, not a single issue, underlies the resignation of Adm. Bobby Ray Inman as the No. 2 man in the Central Intelligence Agency. The battle, which is central to the Reagan administration, pits competent government professionals against ideological right-wingers.

Adm. Inman's decision to quit registers the frustration felt by the pros. To that extent it is a win for the "wingers" and it may cast a long shadow over events.

Inman himself is a professional par excellence. He has been doing intelligence work for two decades. As a former head of Naval Intelligence, he understands the military side of the business. As a former director of the National Security Agency, he is also into the technical part of the trade, particularly the interception of communications. As an official with high-level responsibilities in both the Carter and the Reagan administrations, he is familiar with the interplay of White House, congressional and bureaucratic interests.

On not a few big issues, he has recently found himself at odds with the political leadership of the Reagan administration. Thus he does not see the Russians on the verge of collapse because of the evils of the communist system. He favors arms control proposals that are negotiable with Moscow, even if they are not a million percent different from those accepted by Jimmy Carter in the SALT II treaty. He doubts political support will long be forthcoming for a defense strategy that seeks to do everything all at once all the time. He believes it is possible to maintain effective intelligence operations without changes in domestic practice that do violence to civil liberties.

Frustration on all those issues combined with family considerations to prompt Inman's decision to leave government. He submitted his resignation to the president in March. The theory was that he would slide out sometime in the summer. He would go the way professionals usually go—quietly.

But word of the resignation reached Congress. A Republican senator friendly to Inman spread it about.

When inquiries came from the press, the White House announced the news. The resultant flap dictated the choice of another professional, John McMahon, as a replacement for Inman. But if the Inman problem has been laid to rest, the underlying fight it expresses goes on—especially in military and economic affairs.

At the Pentagon, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has enunciated a strategy that features developing a capacity to fight wars simultaneously in many places. The professional military men have fought back in oblique ways. Some have questioned, as pure politics, specific weapons choices—notably the decisions to build the B1 bomber and the MX missile. Others have argued for more submarines and fewer carriers. Almost all have indicated that the price tag for the kind of force required by the administration's ambitious strategy is far higher even than the \$1.6 trillion programmed for the years 1982-1986.

In the economic departments, the political leadership keeps insisting that tax cuts are bound to foster investment, productivity and prosperity. The professionals keep pointing out that the tax cuts have caused deficits, which hold up interest rates and thus deter investment and productivity.

Almost all the fighting is on the inside and thus hidden from view. Still, on a couple of issues, the evidence is that the professionals are throwing in the towel to the right-wingers. In national security affairs, it seems increasingly unlikely that the administration will get together around an arms control position that looks plausible to serious observers in this country, not to mention the European allies. In the economic field, the insistence that tax cuts by themselves will set things right seems to be prevailing against the professional argument that something serious has to be done about deficits.

If so, political consequences follow. Moderate Republicans, like Vice President George Bush and Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, are going to be in the soup within their own party. Rep. Jack Kemp, the supply-sider from Buffalo, looks more and more like the Republicans' fair-haired boy.

On the Democratic side, the tilt goes toward those with a clear-cut position in favor of a nuclear freeze and on behalf of programs that help the poor. That deals the high cards to Edward Kennedy. Thus the infighting in Washington could spread to an across-the-board ideological fight on issues that are beyond the reach of either political extreme—which, at this juncture, is what the country needs least.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
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# Changes at US spy agency uncover new questions

McMahon nomination likely  
to stir up debate on CIA  
activities inside the US

By Brad Knickerbocker  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Washington

The Reagan administration has moved quickly to blunt the concerns and criticisms caused by the recent shift in top personnel at the Central Intelligence Agency.

But in naming a successor for Adm. Bobby Inman as CIA deputy director, the administration cannot avoid what will be an inevitable reexamination by Congress of its most significant (and in some cases controversial) intelligence policies.

Initial response to the naming of John McMahon as deputy director is positive. Admiral Inman's resignation had brought a nearly unanimous negative reaction from congressional intelligence experts of both political parties.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington calls Mr. McMahon "a professional's professional... I've found him responsive to our questions. He's been candid and forthright."

Within the intelligence community, the new appointment is likely to be welcomed as a morale booster as the CIA attempts to re-

build an image that had been tarnished during the 1970s. McMahon is a veteran of more than 30 years with the CIA and currently serves as the agency's executive director. He has experience in all major intelligence fields.

But experience and his colleagues' regard are not the only things that will be probed as he faces the required Senate confirmation process.

Inman was liked and — more importantly — trusted by lawmakers charged with intelligence oversight responsibilities. Members of Congress found him not only unusually forthcoming, but a calming influence on important matters regarding civil liberties. It is these areas that will be of most interest on Capitol Hill, particularly since the head of the CIA (William Casey) is a political appointee who does not enjoy the confidence and affection inspired by Inman.

"It helped us to have Casey in that position," says a source active in promoting the Freedom of Information Act and protecting civil liberties. And "it helped us to have Inman on the inside," he added, referring to a recent executive order on expanded intelligence activities.

Under this presidential order signed by Ronald Reagan last December, the CIA now has the power to collect information in the United States and conduct certain domestic covert operations in support of foreign intel-

ligence operations.

Congressional sources say Inman resisted this move (at least to the extent advocated by the White House) and worked to limit its practical effect. The extent to which this new CIA authority is being utilized and whether even greater powers will be sought no doubt will be asked of McMahon, sources on Capitol Hill say.

Also likely to be examined is a proposal within the Reagan administration to reorganize US counterintelligence activities under a new agency drawing powers from the FBI as well as CIA. Inman reportedly opposed this move.

Since the revelations concerning the CIA emerged during the Watergate period, Congress has assumed a much-increased watchdog role over intelligence matters. This underlay the high regard for Inman and continuing congressional problems for his immediate boss, CIA director Casey. Many senators did not hide the fact that their first choice for CIA chief was Inman.

"Our relations with Casey are getting better all the time," says a congressional source. "Things are progressing, but we have to make sure that the reforms of '74 and '75 continue. The public demands it."

McMahon joined the CIA shortly after his graduation from Holy Cross College in 1951. He rose through the ranks to become deputy director for operations in 1978.